Power shortages in the country are mainly due to the growth in generation capacity addition not keeping pace with the growth in demand. The following short term measures are being taken to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power:

(i) Export of power from surplus regions to deficit regions:— In order to optimize utilization of available energy in the country and to reduce the shortages prevailing in different regions/States, transfer of power from the surplus regions to the deficit regions has been accorded high priority.

(ii) Load management:— Imposition of statutory power cuts/ restriction and load sheeding by State Government/Power Utilities from time to time depending upon the availability of power.

(iii) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro/thermal/nuclear gas turbine power station in the regional power system to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.

Rural electrification

†2442. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the rural electrification during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the year-wise details of the target fixed and achievement made in this regard, State-wise;

(c) the norms fixed for declaring a village electrified; and

(d) the State-wise details of the villages actually electrified as per these norms?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) Information is being collected.

(b) A State-wise details of village electrification during 2002-03 onwards is given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) A village would be declared as electrified from the year 2004-05 onwards, if

(i) Basic infrastructure such as Distribution Transformer and Distribution lines are provided in the inhabited locality as well as

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the Dalit Basti/hamlet where it exists. (For electrification through Non-Conventional Energy Sources a Distribution Transformer may not be necessary).

(ii) Electricity is provided to public places like Schools, Panchayat Office, Health Centres, Dispensaries, Community centers etc. and

(iii) The number of households electrified should, be at least 10% of the total number of households in the village.

(d) The status of village electrification in the various States as on 31.3.2004 is given in Statement-ll (See below), and the status as per new definition is yet to be reported by the States.

Statement-I

Year-wise and State-wise progress of village electrification during 2002-03,2003-04 and 2004-05

S.No.	States/UT	2002-03	2003-04 (Prov)	2004-05 upto Jan. 05 (Provisional)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	16		88
2.	Assam	11	36	269
3.	Bihar	1542	1225	72
4.	Jharkhand	771	1359	
5.	Himachal Pradesh	-		5
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	-		-
7.	Karnataka	3	5	-
8.	Madhya Pradesh	94	74	-
9.	Chhattisgarh	120	211	5
10.	Manipur	6	36	3
11.	Meghalaya	177		215
12.	Mizoram	-	0	-
13.	Nagaland	-	-	-
14.	Orissa	225	360	-
15.	Rajasthan	504	370	75
16.	Tripura	2		-
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1795	324	1307
18.	Uttaranchal	218	281	415
19.	West Bengal	866	338	455
TOTAL (STATES)		6350	4619	2909

The following States are fully electrified as per old definition:

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Goa
3. Gujarat
4. Haryana
5. Kerala
6. Maharashtra
7. Punjab
8. Sikkim
9. Tamil Nadu
10. Nagaland

Statsment-II

Status of Village Electrification as on 31.3.2004.

SI. No	State	Toal No. of inhabited villages as per 1991 census	Total No. of villages electrified	Balance unelectrified villages	% age of electrified villages
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26586	26565	$	100
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3649	2335	1314	64
3.	Assam	24685	19081	5604	77.30
4	Bihar	38475	19251	19224	50
5.	Jharkhand	29336	7641	21695	26
6.	Goa	360	360	-	100
7.	Gujarat	18028	17940	$	100
8.	Haryana	6759	6759	-	100
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16997	16891	106	99.38
10	J&K	6477	6301	176	97.28
11.	Karnataka	27066	26771	295	98.91
12.	Kerala	1384	1384	-	100
13.	Madhya Pradesh	51806	50474	1332	97.43
14.	Chhattisgarh	19720	18532	1188	94
15.	Maharashtra	40412	40351	$	100
16.	Manipur	2182	2043	139	93.63
17.	Meghalaya	5484	3016	2468	55
18.	Mizoram	698	691	7	99
19.	Nagaland	1216	1216	-	100
20.	Orissa	46989	37663	9326	80.15
21.	Punjab	12428	12428	-	100

SI. N	State	Toal No of inhabited villages as per 1991 census	Total No of villages electrified	Balance unelectrified villages	% age of electrified villages
22	Rajasthan	37889	37276	613	98 38
23	Sikkim	447	405	42	90 60
24	Tamil Nadu	15822	15822	-	100
25	Tripura	855	818	37	9567
26	Uttar Pradesh	97122	57042	40080	5873
27	Uttaranchal	15681	13131	2550	8373
28	West Bengal	37910	31705	6205	8363
	TOTAL (States)	586463	473892	112401	80 80
	TOTAL UTS	1093	1090	$	100
	ALL INDIA	587556	474982	112401*	8080%

$ Balance villages are not feasible for electrification.

* As per the new definition of village electrification (effect from 2004-05) total number of unelectrified villages is estimated to be around 1,25,000

TSC in Chhattisgarh

†2443. SHRIMATI KAMLA MANHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts for total sanitation campaign in respect of which the proposal from Chhattisgarh Government are pending for approval and by when the approval is likely to be accorded; and

(b) the number of districts which have got approval under the TSC in the State of Chhattisgarh, the amount of the Central Government contribution in this regard released to the State and by when the second instalment of the contribution is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA): (a) and (b) TSC projects have been approved in seven districts of Chhattisgarh State. An amount of Rs. 1415.14 lakh has been released as the Central share. The second instalment of the Central share would be released on receiving the request from the districts after they have spent 60% of the first instalment of the Central and State shares. The State Government has been requested to conduct Base Line Survey and prepare Project Implementation Plan (PIP) on the prescribed template in respect of the remaining nine districts.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.